

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DANE M. SCOTT,)	No. C 05-0868 MMC (PR)
)	
Petitioner,)	ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
)	
v.)	
)	
S. GARCIA, Warden,)	
)	
Respondent.)	
_____)	
—)	

Petitioner, a California prisoner proceeding pro se, filed the above-titled petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. After a review of the petition, the Court found one of the five claims failed to state a cognizable basis for federal habeas relief. Petitioner was afforded leave to amend the petition; he has filed an amended petition containing additional claims.

BACKGROUND

A jury in Santa Clara County Superior Court found petitioner guilty of lewd conduct upon a child, and various related charges. On April 18, 2002, petitioner was sentenced to a term of 100 years to life in state prison. The California Court of Appeal affirmed and the Supreme Court of California denied the petition for review. Petitioner next filed petitions for a writ of habeas corpus in the California Court of Appeal and the California Supreme Court,

both of which were denied.

DISCUSSION

A. Standard of Review

A district court may entertain a petition for a writ of habeas corpus "in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a); Rose v. Hodges, 423 U.S. 19, 21 (1975). The court shall "award the writ or issue an order directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted, unless it appears from the application that the applicant or person detained is not entitled thereto." 28 U.S.C. § 2243. Summary dismissal is appropriate where the allegations in the petition are vague or conclusory, palpably incredible, or patently frivolous or false. See Hendricks v. Vasquez, 908 F.2d 490, 491 (9th Cir. 1990) (quoting Blackledge v. Allison, 431 U.S. 63, 75-76 (1977)).

B. Legal Claims

Petitioner claims that: (1) the admission into evidence of propensity evidence, and the jury instruction thereon, violated petitioner's rights to due process and equal protection; (2) the trial court's disallowing testimony by a defense witness at sentencing, denying petitioner's request for transcripts for purposes of preparing a new trial motion, and imposition of consecutive sentences violated petitioner's rights to due process, a jury trial, and notice of his charges; (3) the prosecutor committed misconduct by presenting false evidence and withholding exculpatory evidence, in violation of petitioner's right to due process; (4) petitioner received ineffective assistance of counsel because counsel failed to adequately investigate both the charges pertaining to one of the victims as well as petitioner's prior "strike" convictions; (5) the admission of testimony regarding the complaining witness's credibility, the exclusion of other testimony regarding this witness, and the use of CALJIC 17.41.1 violated petitioner's constitutional rights; (6) two of petitioner's prior convictions are unconstitutional; (7) petitioner's second attorney, whom he retained to prepare a new trial motion, provided ineffective assistance; and (8) the California Court of Appeal's failure to

1 consider a motion petitioner filed pro se in conjunction with his appeal violated his right to due
2 process.

3 Petitioner's sixth claim, in which he challenges the constitutionality of two prior
4 convictions used as "strikes" to enhance his sentence, is not cognizable. A petitioner
5 challenging in habeas the validity of a prior conviction he maintains is being used as a predicate
6 or enhancement to his current confinement or sentence satisfies the "custody" requirement of
7 § 2254, even if such petitioner is no longer in custody on the prior conviction. See
8 Lackawanna County Dist. Attorney v. Coss, 532 U.S. 394, 401-02 (2001). The Supreme Court
9 has determined, however, that the prior conviction itself cannot be challenged by way of an
10 attack upon the later sentence it was used to enhance. See id., at 403-04 (holding prior
11 conviction cannot be challenged in § 2254 petition); Daniels v. United States, 532 U.S. 374,
12 382-83 (2001) (holding prior conviction cannot be challenged in § 2255 motion). With
13 respect to state convictions in particular, the Supreme Court has stated:

14 "[O]nce a state conviction is no longer open to direct or collateral attack in its
15 own right because the defendant failed to pursue those remedies while they were
16 available (or because the defendant did so unsuccessfully), the conviction may be
17 regarded as conclusively valid. If that conviction is later used to enhance a
18 criminal sentence, the defendant generally may not challenge the enhanced
19 sentence through a petition under § 2254 on the ground that the prior conviction
20 was unconstitutionally obtained."

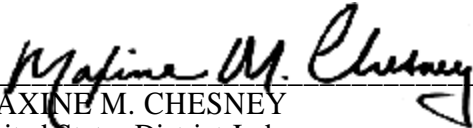
21 Coss, 532 U.S. at 403-04 (citation omitted). The only exception to this rule is a claim that the
22 prior conviction is unconstitutional because of a failure to appoint counsel in violation of the
23 Sixth Amendment right to counsel as set forth in Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335 (1963).
24 See Coss, 532 U.S. at 404; Daniels, 532 U.S. at 382. Here, petitioner challenges one prior
25 conviction on the ground that his guilty plea was not knowing and voluntary; he challenges his
26 other prior conviction on the ground that his attorney was ineffective. In neither instance does
27 petitioner claim he was not provided counsel; indeed, his brief makes clear he in fact had
28 appointed counsel. Consequently, petitioner's sixth claim, even liberally construed, is not

1 orders in a timely fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure
2 to prosecute pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

3 7. Upon a showing of good cause, requests for a reasonable extension of time will
4 be granted as long as they are filed on or before the deadline which they seek to extend.

5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

6 DATED: November 3, 2005

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8 MAXINE M. CHESNEY
9 United States District Judge
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